



AUTUMN TERM 1985

SPRING TERM 1986

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION FOR SCHOOLS



1. OVER BY CHRISTMAS: 1914

Captain Maurice Holroyd is among the First World War soldiers surprised by the Christmas Day truce of 1914 when British and Germans stopped firing to exchange festive greetings.



2. THE RIGHT TO SERVE: 1917

Soldiers fight the Somme mud at Passchendaele, moving the ordnance built by the women at home, finding their equal rights working for the war.



3. OVER BY CHRISTMAS: 1914

Bank Holiday festivities in the Holroyd garden as the millowner's family throw open the grounds to Bradley on the eve of World War One.



4. BANK HOLIDAY: 1905

The youngsters of Bradley join the Band of Hope wagonette to the countryside for a rare break from the cobbles and the smoking mills.



5. THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER: 1912

Charlotte Holroyd, flanked by young Alice Selby and Bertha Beale, takes a matronly pride in her Bradley school classroom.



6. THE ROARING TWENTIES: 1925

Flighty Alice Selby, seduced by the spirit of the Twenties, returns to Bradley to entice Maggie Brady into a decadent game of tennis.

These photographs can be purchased from YTV - see inside back page.

Introduction

The new series of "How We Used To Live" covers the major events and social changes from the end of the Boer War in 1902 to the General Strike of 1926.

The story of each programme drama aims to show how the characters are affected by what was happening to many families in Britain at the time; and what might have happened to us, and to the children in our schools, had we lived then.

It is a period full of opportunities for comparison with how we live today. There are still many elderly people who can recall at least the later years of the period, and may be willing to share their memories with the children.

THE PERIOD

The series shows in the first few programmes aspects of life at the turn of the century, and social reforms which followed the Liberal election victory of 1906.

Several questions had been raised by the Boer War of 1899-1902. The British Empire was leading the world in production, trade and merchant shipping. But was the Army capable of defending British interests in faraway territories? Would colonies be given dominion status and more self-government, or would the British Empire continue its existing administration into the twentieth century? Too many would-be recruits for the Army were found to be physically unfit. This suggested that much was wrong with the standard of living in Britain. Surveys by Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree of budgets and diets of poor families confirmed this.

AUTUMN TERM 1985

1. Home from the War
2. Chapel on Sunday
3. Bank Holiday
4. Vote for Change
5. The People's Budget
6. Out of Work
7. In the Country
8. The Children's Charter
9. The Right to Vote
10. Over by Christmas

SPRING TERM 1986

11. Called up
12. The Right to Serve
13. The Need to Share
14. Epidemic
15. Hill-Climb
16. Roof-Fall
17. The Electric Light
18. The Cat's Whiskers
19. The Roaring Twenties
20. The General Strike

Transmission Times

Thursday's	Friday's
11.37-11.57	9.47-10.07
19 September	20 September
26 September	27 September
3 October	4 October
10 October	11 October
17 October	18 October
24 October	25 October
31 October	1 November
7 November	8 November
14 November	15 November
21 November	22 November
28 November	29 November

9 January	10 January
16 January	17 January
23 January	24 January
30 January	31 January
6 February	7 February
13 February	14 February
20 February	21 February
27 February	28 February
6 March	7 March
13 March	14 March
20 March	21 March

©Details of transmission times in this publication are copyright and may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the prior written consent of Independent Television Publications Ltd.

A generation of working-class people had received a free elementary education, and most working men had the right to vote. Newspapers costing only ½d could keep them informed of current affairs, and political intentions. The Independent Labour Party and the Trade Union Movement believed that the workers should not merely elect the Government but should aim to be the Government. In this period, the House of Lords adopted a stance which threatened democracy, and had its powers restricted. The politics of Trade Union direct action brought about a wave of bitter industrial disputes and strikes. Left over from

the 19th century was the problem of how to satisfy the Irish party and grant Home Rule, without isolating Unionists who opposed it. Any Government which depended on the support of Home Rulers to pass its legislation through the House of Commons was compromised.

The progress and problems of Edwardian Britain were eclipsed by the events of 1914-1918. Four episodes of the series try to give some impression of the impact of the Great War on individual lives.

The last programmes of the series show the struggle for recovery, the changes in domestic life, the status of women, the coming of new industries

and the economic slump, unemployment and the rise of the Labour Party as one capable of Government. At the beginning of the period, Britain was still essentially Victorian; by the end, the stage was set for modern Britain and life as we know it today.

THE CHARACTERS

The series tells the story of a friendship, often strained, between two families of children who meet in the Sunday school of their local Non-Conformist Chapel. The Holroyds, Maurice, Charlotte and Alexander are middle-class. Their father owns a textile mill. The Selbys, Maggie, Tom, Freddy, Albert and Alice are poor. Their father is an itinerant drunkard, and their mother works long hours in the mill to support them. As they grow up into young adults, their lives reflect many of the changes taking place around them, and all are affected deeply by the Great War, in which two of the boys lose their lives. Teachers may like to make a partial copy of the family trees as they would be in 1902, adding dates of deaths, marriages and births as they occur, for the classroom wall. A point to bear in mind, as it sometimes puzzles children, is that as the characters grow up they will be played by older actors and actresses, which does help to show the passage of time.

A book to accompany the series is being published by A. & C. Black, titled How We Used to Live 1902 - 1926, cost £4.95, available from January 1985 from local booksellers.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS TO ACCOMPANY THE SERIES

Four programs have been specifically designed to be part of a bi-media resource pack, comprising television and computer materials.

The programs present situations to be discussed and resolved by groups of children in their own way, using evidence presented both by the programs themselves and by the television series. Empathy, the sympathetic understanding of the experiences of others, is a major outcome. It is important to recognise that there are no correct solutions. The reasoning behind the pupils' decisions is the key factor.

Program 1.

Making Ends Meet 1906

The Selby Family - close relations of those in the television series - are living on the pay of a carpenter, trying to make ends meet and cope with unforeseen expenditure.

Program 2.

Making Sacrifices 1914/1915

The Selby Family get caught up in the war. What effect will it have on each of their lives?

Program 3.

Making A Profit 1919/20

John Selby works in a mill. The owner, Charles Harris, involves him in discussions about running the mill.

Program 4.

Making A Move 1926

Emma Selby married a farmworker in 1918. He now seeks advice from his MP about leaving the land to work in a mill in Bradley.

Computer pack of 4 programs available from:-

Geoff Foster
Yorkshire Television Ltd.,
LEEDS LS3 1JS

Price £34.50 (VAT & postage included). Cheques made payable to "Yorkshire Television Enterprises Ltd."

Three wallcharts each concerning a decade in the period 1900-1930 are available from Pictorial Charts Educational Trust, 27 Kitchen Road, London W13 0VD.

Family Trees of the Main Characters

THE SELBY'S



Victor Selby
(1867-1919)



Sarah Selby
(née Partridge)(1867-1913)

m.



Maggie
(1888-)
m. 1910



Tom
(1890-)
m. 1919



Freddy
(1897-1917)



Albert
(1898-)
m. 1926



Alice
(1900-)

Charlotte
Holroyd

Freddy
(1924-)



Patrick Brady
(1882-1916)



Michael
(1911-)



Bertha Beale
(1900-)

THE HOLROYD'S



George Holroyd
(1843-1909)

m.



Emily Holroyd
(née Sanders)
(1860-1914)



Maurice (1888-1917)



Charlotte (1890-) m. 1919 Tom Selby



Alexander (1892-)

Home from the War 1902

The Story: Patrick Brady, having served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, returns to his home in Bradley to find strangers living in the small terraced house. His own folk, oppressed by debt, did a 'moonlight flit'. This is how he comes to know the Selby family. Sarah Selby takes pity on him, and suggests he should try for a job and a room over the stables at Westhill, in the service of George Holroyd, who owns the mill where she works as a weaver. Tom and Maggie Selby take Patrick to Westhill, and spend the afternoon with their middle-class friends. The homes and lifestyles of Selby and Holroyd children are contrasted.

NOTES: The British Empire

The greatest the world had ever seen, covering 14 million square miles and about a third of the world's population. **White dominions:** Canada (1867), Australia (1900), New Zealand (1907) and South Africa (1910) still had their foreign and defence policies decided in London. **India:** governed by a Viceroy who represented the British sovereign, administered by 5,000 civil servants, defended by a British army of 50,000.

The colonies: "tropical possessions which can never be developed without Imperial assistance", (J. Chamberlain) numbering at least sixty.

Contrasts in British Society

0.5% of the population owned 65.5% of the national wealth (capital). 2.5% drew a comparable proportion of the national income. This made the rich very rich, and enabled them to live in luxury. Rowntree's study of York

(1901) and Booth's 'London Life and Labour' (1903) revealed the condition of the very poor. 2 million families lived on less than £1 a week: 30% below the 'poverty line', 16% actually starving. For detailed case histories, see Maud Pember Reeves 'Round About A Pound A Week' first published 1913, reprinted Virago, 1979 (paperback).

Housing

Marghanita Laski's chapter 'Domestic Life' in 'Edwardian England', ed. Simon Nowell-Smith, (O.U.P.) 1964, gives good descriptions of upper and middle-class homes, and the role of domestic servants in their upkeep, also of urban and rural poverty housekeeping. By the turn of the century, many town houses had gas laid on for lighting the downstairs rooms, water to one cold tap, and possibly an outside W.C. Some wealthier households had electric light. Rich and poor depended on coal fires for heating. The rich enjoyed infinitely more living space than the poor per member of the family, high-quality furnishings as opposed to less than minimal necessities, and large gardens.

FOLLOW-UP: Visit a museum displaying period rooms, or which houses collections of domestic utensils. Antique-shop and junk-shop windows may be worth looking into for period items.

Creative writing or drama:

"Wash-day". Filling and lighting the copper, boiling the clothes, 'passing' in the tub, rinsing, starching, putting through the mangle, hanging out to

dry across the street, ironing with a flat iron.

Painting: "A Rich Man's Dining-Room"

"A Soldier From the Boer War."

QUESTIONS

- 1) What differences did you notice between the Selby home and the Holroyd home?
- 2) How do Tom and Maggie help their mother? Why don't the Holroyd children help at home?
- 3) Which family do you think Patrick would rather have stayed with? Give reasons for your answer.

Chapel On Sunday 1903

The Story: Sarah takes her children to the Ebenezer Chapel on her day of rest. Rev. John Pilling, the young minister, has been to prison for refusing to pay his rates. He used his short time there persuading drunkards to sign the pledge. George and Emily Holroyd are embarrassed, and wonder if they should join the Church of England, although Anglicans don't take such a firm line on Temperance. The midday meal in the Selby home is disturbed by the return of the children's father, drunk and violent. Tom and Maggie take their courage in both hands, and tackle him while he is laid low with a hangover.

NOTES: Church and Chapel

Attendances at places of worship were in decline; only two in eleven adults in London worshipped regularly 1902-1903. Chapel congregations in industrial areas (esp. Wales and Northern England) stayed more constant. Non-Conformists were opposed to the Balfour Education Act (1902) which set up local committees to assist schools out of the rates. If the only school in the area was Church of England, Chapel-goers objected to paying rates for their children to have religious teaching of another denomination.

Temperance

Drunkenness was a major evil which caused great suffering. Low wages spent freely on drink left little for rent, food and clothes. The problem was tackled by Temperance workers mainly based in urban Chapels, and by slum mission preachers, eg. The Salvation Army. Children were

encouraged to join the Band of Hope, and sign the pledge forswearing alcoholic beverages for the rest of their lives. Regular meetings with Temperance refreshments provided a social life for working-class children who joined. They had magic lantern shows, concerts, competitions and country outings. Legislation to curb drunkenness was resisted by the House of Lords led by the 'Beer Barons'. In political alignment, Church-goers tended to vote Conservative, while Chapel-goers voted Liberal.

Cruelty to Children

Before 1889 there had been no special laws to protect children from parental cruelty. The N.S.P.C.C. was founded in 1884, and secured reforms in 1894 with more to come in 1904.

FOLLOW-UP: Discuss New Year Resolutions made last January! Have they been kept? Children may like to design a 'pledge' card for their own particular resolution, and sign it. Do they think Edwardian children kept their pledges not to drink alcohol? The N.S.P.C.C. is still at work today. A local representative may like to talk about the Society's history.

Painting: "Sunday Clothes".

Drama: Patrick Brady/Emily Holroyd argue over his right to 'an honest pint'. Victor, sober and apologetic, tries to explain to Sarah why he leaves home so often and drinks so much. (Over crowding; sense of failure: Victor has pneumoconiosis from his work as a miner, and can't keep a manual job for long).

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why does Sarah like Sundays?
- 2) What is George Holroyd's opinion about drinking alcoholic drinks?
- 3) When Mr. Pilling asked Tom and Maggie how they got their bruises, why did they pretend they had been fighting?
- 4) What do you think Mr. Pilling would say about fighting?
- 5) Why did the Sunday School children like the story of David and Goliath?

Bank Holiday 1905

The Story: Sarah is grieved to find that Victor has gone off with her spending-money, and she can't go on the seaside excursion with Holroyd's millworkers. Maggie and Tom decide to give her their savings, and go on another outing themselves - with the Band of Hope. This treat is free. George Holroyd punishes Maurice for a bad school report by forbidding the seaside trip, and ordering his son to drive a wagonette for the Band of Hope picnic. Alexander sees Tom at the railway station, and gives him Maurice's first-class ticket. Maggie goes picnicking with the younger children, and is quite pleased to ride with Maurice on the wagonette, and when Patrick Brady asks her to walk out with him.

NOTES: Leisure

Most working-people spent 52 hours a week at their jobs, with part of Saturday and all day Sunday off. Few had annual holidays with pay. Bank holidays were introduced in England and Wales in 1871. Shop assistants worked longer hours than most workers, but in 1911 were awarded a half-holiday with the Shops Act. Domestic servants' hours varied with their duties, but most had one day off a month.

Transport

Mainly horse-drawn (Hackney cabs, horse omnibuses, private carriages and pony-traps) but gradually becoming cheaper and more mechanised on the neglected roads. Edwardians were enthusiastic cyclists. Railways enabled working-class people to travel greater distances than before, and offered cheap excursion

fares on Bank Holidays. London's 'Tuppenny Tube' took passengers any distance on the underground line for 2d, and was electrically-powered. The Bakerloo and Piccadilly tubes were to be opened in 1906, the Northern line in 1907.

Electric powered trams in some provincial towns before London's first came in 1901. London still had 4,000 horse buses in 1902, but only 28 motor buses. Motor-taxi-cabs appeared in London in 1903. The motor car was a rich man's novelty, which offended many by its noise and the dust-cloud left behind. British designers had been restricted by the Red Flag Act (1878) which limited speed of mechanised road vehicles to 4 mph, the pace of the man who had to walk in front carrying a red flag. His services were dispensed with in 1896, when the limit was increased to 14 mph. In 1903, it was raised again to 20 mph. and motor manufacturers were able to compete with their continental rivals.

FOLLOW-UP: Group project work: "The Horse in Edwardian Britain" - each group choosing a use of the horse, from Cavalry to plough, and all horse-drawn transport, for a wallchart.

A **visit** to a steam railway, or a transport museum.

Creative writing: "An Edwardian Journey". "A Good Day Out".

Reference Work: a few delegates from the class could be sent to the local public library to find out about local public transport services, 1902 - 1910.

Cumulative projects: work could begin on topics to build over two terms:-

- (a) Motoring, Part 1. Veteran cars. (see Programme 15).
- (b) Fashion.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why do you think railway-passengers were offered 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-class travel?
- 2) Why had the Selby family never had a fortnight's holiday by the sea? Why couldn't they all go on the excursion?
- 3) What was traffic like in Edwardian London?
- 4) What are the signs in the story that Maggie is growing up?

Vote For Change 1906

The Story: Sarah has been ill, Tom has lost his job, Victor has disappeared again. The Selbys are hungry. In contrast, Maurice is working in his father's mill, and Alexander is about to go to boarding school. The results of the General Election are expected in which the price of bread is the main issue. There is some curiosity about how Labour candidates will have fared at the polls. Victor is persuaded to come home. Tom earns a few pence as a delivery boy at the Co-op, but has applied for a 'real man's job' down the pit, at the coal-face. He is delighted by Labour's good showing in the Election. George Holroyd is pleased by the Liberal landslide, but daunted by the advance of Socialism.

NOTES: Politics

Imperialism had been the driving force behind Conservative policies. In 1903, Joseph Chamberlain launched a scheme to protect trade within the Empire, by raising a tariff on foreign goods. A consequence would have been to increase the price of bread and other foodstuffs. Liberals at the Election of 1906 offered voters a choice between 'the big loaf and the little loaf'. They wanted social reform at home, and free trade. As a concession to labour, they promised to reverse the Taff Vale judgement by which an employer could successfully sue a Trade Union for losses incurred by industrial action (1901). They would also stop the importation of Chinese workers to South African mines, as their living and working conditions were described as 'slavery' in the British press. Although there were divisions in the party over the future of Ireland, Liberals seemed

prepared to grant "Home Rule by stages".

The Rise of Labour

On 27th February 1900, delegates from Trade Unions, the Fabian Society, The Social Democratic Federation, and Keir Hardie's Independent Labour Party, had met in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, to form the Labour Representation Committee. The aim was to form a distinct Labour group in Parliament. By 1906 this was the Labour Party.

The Election Results

Polling took place over several days, and votes were declared earlier in some constituencies than others, which gave a momentum to daily news of the results. It was soon clear that the Liberals' 'big loaf' of Free Trade had won a landslide victory, they had 401 seats against their opponents' 157. A big surprise was the result for Labour: 29 from the Labour Representation Committee, of which 22 represented Trade Unions, and 7 the ILP. There were 13 miners' MPs, 4 from Trade Unions not affiliated to the Labour Party, and 7 other Lib./Lab. workingmen's MPs. There were 53 Labour representatives in the 1906 Parliament to support measures which would benefit the working class.

FOLLOW-UP: Drama: Tom, Maurice and Charlotte discuss what a Government could do to make life easier for the Selby family.

Research: into the history of the local 'Co-op', perhaps with a visiting

speaker.

Painting: a boy miner going down the pit with his 'snap' tin/a middle-class boy off to boarding-school with his tuck box.

Creative Writing: "Too Hungry To Work". "An Edwardian Shop".

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why do you think Maurice wanted to join the millworkers' Trade Union?
- 2) Which candidate at the Election do you think Patrick Brady voted for, the Conservative, the Liberal or the Labour candidate? Give reasons.
- 3) What did Victor and Sarah think were the causes of their hardship?
- 4) Why do you think George Holroyd fears "cloth cap" Government?

The People's Budget 1909

The Story: George has contracted wooll sorter's disease, and is forced to leave the textile mill in Maurice's inexperienced hands. The problems pass from father to son. Maurice has to sack an elderly worker, but George needs to be reassured that the old woman will not be too badly off without her wage, and can qualify for a pension. A former stable-hand at the Holroyd home is not so lucky, and ends up in the workhouse. As Emily frets about the effect of Death duties on her comfort, George struggles to make provision for his family and servants. Despite anything they may have said against him in the past, there is genuine regret among the millworkers at George's death.

NOTES: Care of the Aged

Victorian values of thrift and self-help had instilled in the older generation a fear of out-living their strength and savings. Working-people did not 'retire'. Illness and frailty reduced their ability to work, and they became dependent on sons and daughters who may have had large families of their own to sustain. Apart from Almshouses run by voluntary charities, there were only the Poor Law workhouses to provide a last refuge for the aged poor. These were still tainted with the shame of pauperism.

Old Age Pensions

The Act of 1908 provided the first state payments for relief of poverty from central resources, in effect, the beginnings of a welfare state. From January 1st 1909, those over 70 were entitled to pensions of 5 shillings a week (7s 6d for married couples)

providing they had not been on poor relief in the previous year, nor in prison in the previous ten years, and that they had worked habitually. Pensions were means-tested in that, for instance, any couple with other income of more than £39 a year would receive a proportionately reduced pension. By itself, the pension was barely enough to live on; but to the elderly who had a few pounds saved, and help from wage-earners in the family, it made the difference between degradation, and self-respect.

The People's Budget

Asquith's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George made new inroads on wealth and privilege in 1909. He increased income tax and imposed super tax on the very rich; (9d in the £ on incomes below £3,000, but ½d above that limit, plus an extra 6d above £5,000. Death duties were increased, and three Land taxes were introduced. Taxation seems slight compared to present-day levels, but caused an outcry at the time. He brought in a Road fund to be financed by motorists to improve the state of Britain's roads. But one of the chief reasons for increasing revenue was not to pay pensions, but to re-arm the Navy. A race was on with Germany over which nation should build more Dreadnoughts.

FOLLOW-UP: Drama: a Post Office clerk explains to an elderly couple that they are entitled to a pension if they are over the age of 70. They try to recall/prove how old they are.

Research: into the lives of "Famous Fabians" eg. George Bernard Shaw, H.

G. Wells, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and the work of Fabian Socialists.

Drawing or Painting: "A Dreadnought"
"The Shadow of the Workhouse"

Creative Writing: "Death of a Millowner"
"Freddy Starts Work"

QUESTIONS

- 1) What kind of jobs could be found in the textile industry?
- 2) How would you spend each working day if you were 12-years-old and a 'half-timer'?
- 3) What did the future hold for people too old to work? Think of where they might have to live, and of how they could afford to buy food and coal. Would pensions help?
- 4) Why was Emily Holroyd so upset by the Budget announced by Lloyd George?
- 5) How do you suppose Holroyd's millworkers would feel when they heard their boss had died? What sort of employer was he?

Out Of Work 1910

The Story: Victor has lost his latest job, and Maggie is unhappy working at Holroyd's now that Maurice's romantic attentions towards her have ceased. Freddy is probably going to be unemployable most of his life. Emily Holroyd has sacked Patrick, who may have to leave Bradley to find another job with horses. Tom is developing an interest in the militant politics of direct action. Victor and Patrick try their luck at the new Labour Exchange, which offers them nothing, but gives a ray of hope for Freddy. Patrick sets Victor up in business as a rag-and-bone dealer, and leaves with Maggie for a new life away from Bradley.

NOTES: Labour Exchanges

"The People's Budget" had allocated funds to establish Labour Exchanges to help the unemployed. Winston Churchill had been a supporter of the idea, as he had also pioneered reforms in 'sweated' industries; (Trade Boards Act 1909). The first Labour Exchanges opened in February 1910, and by 1914, there were 430 providing 3,000 jobs a day, and filling a third of available vacancies.

The National Insurance Act 1911

The existence of places where workers could register as unemployed paved the way for one element of the Insurance Act of the following year. Employer, worker and Government were each to pay 2½d a week, in return for which the worker, when unemployed, could draw 7s. 0d. a week for up to 15 weeks a year. Health insurance was the other element; the scheme

covered 15 million workers who would be entitled to free medical treatment from a 'panel' doctor, and sickness benefit of 10s. 0d. a week, decreasing to 5s. 0d. after 13 weeks. For this, the worker was to contribute 4d., the employer 3d., and the state 2d. These schemes were to reduce the crisis caused by job loss or illness in working-class families, even if they did not relieve hardship entirely.

The House of Lords (1909-1911)

The reaction of the Peers to "The People's Budget" was that they refused to pass it, and caused another General Election. The results were: Liberals 275, Conservatives 273, Irish 82, Labour 40, which made the Liberals depend on Labour and the Irish party. In view of the undemocratic behaviour of the House of Lords, a Parliament Bill was promoted to curb its powers. Liberals were determined to get this legislation through both Houses, even if the King had to create 250 new Peers to ensure it would be passed by the Lords. At the height of the controversy, King Edward VII died (6 May 1910), leaving the duty open to his heir George V. Another election hardly altered the state of the parties. (Dec. 1910) Despite resistance by 'Die-Hard' peers, the Parliament Bill was passed in August 1911, without Liberals having been made peers for the purpose.

FOLLOW-UP: Drama: Interviews between people seeking work, and Labour Exchange officials suggesting jobs available to them in Edwardian Britain.

Research: into Hiring Fairs, for agricultural workers; into Bioscopes, the earliest cinemas.

Painting: "The Rag-and-Bone Man".

Group projects: Using prices quoted in "Round About A Pound A Week", make up a household budget for a family of two adults and five children for a week. The total income is 24s. 6d., from earnings of father (19s. 6d.) and the eldest boy (5s. 0d.) Adjust the budget for if (a) the father, and (b) the son, loses his job. Plan the week's menu. (Some practice with pre-decimal currency will be needed).

QUESTIONS

- 1) What could Maurice and Charlotte say in a character reference to Patrick Brady's future employer?
- 2) Why are Patrick's chances of finding work less hopeful than they were ten years earlier?
- 3) In what circumstances would Albert and Alice be given free school meals?
- 4) What are the difficulties facing (a) Victor, and (b) Freddy in finding jobs?

In The Country 1911

The Story: During a record-breaking heatwave, while the docks and railways are strikebound, Rev. John Pilling, and Charlotte Holroyd, take the newly-formed Scout and Guide companies to camp, near the farm where Freddy Selby has a labouring job. The town children learn something of rural life. At home, Tom and Maurice decide to drive to the country by pony-and-trap in search of fresh eggs for Sarah, who has been ill again. They find Freddy obviously happy with farm work, but Albert's carelessness causes a fire, barely redeemed by his efforts to rescue a piglet from a blazing sty.

NOTES: Country Life

The census of 1911 showed a rise in the number of agricultural labourers, a sign that the rural economy, depressed since the 1880s, was beginning to revive. Britain still relied heavily on imports of cereals and meat, but farmers diversified into fruit and vegetables, poultry and dairy produce. Mechanisation came in very gradually, and most small farms were labour-intensive. Conditions for farm workers were hindered by the decayed state of their tied cottages, lack of rural amenities, low wages and the difficulties of forming an active Trade Union from a geographically-scattered potential membership. Many villages had no public transport, and relied on the carrier's cart to bring goods from the nearest town once a week. Children may have had to walk several miles to school each day; it was taken for granted there would be a high absentee rate in the worst weather of the winter, and in summer if they were needed

to help with the harvests.

Direct Action (1910 - 1912)

The British Trade Union and Labour movements, by reasoned and moderate demands, had attracted wide-ranging radical support during the Edwardian period. Trade Union membership rose from 2 million in 1900, to over 4 million in 1914. The Fabian Society aimed to secure Socialism in Britain by evolution, rather than revolution. After 1910, a fall in the real value of wages and popular reaction to the unconstitutional behaviour of the House of Lords in trying to delay social reform led to more militant working-class attitudes. A short-lived movement called syndicalism, of European origin, advocated sabotage and general strikes for political ends. There were bitter industrial disputes and bad labour relations between 1910 and 1912, especially among miners, dockers, and railwaymen. Troops were called in to quell riots, and strikers were fired on for looting. A leading supporter of the movement, Tom Mann, was imprisoned in 1912 for urging soldiers to disobey orders during riots.

FOLLOW-UP: Research into the founding of Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements/Your local Fire Brigade.

Group Work: the making of a wall display to show farming before and after mechanisation, (eg. Hand-milking/milking machines: A horse-drawn plough/a tractor: hand-scything/a combine harvester, etc.)

Painting: Country code posters, "Please Close All Gates"; "Take Your Litter Home", etc.

Creative Writing: A letter from a farmer or his wife, describing changes, events, or a usual daily round, to a son or daughter who has emigrated.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did (a) the Co-operative Movement (b) Trade Union Direct Action - try to improve living standards for working people?
- 2) If you had been born in 1900, would you have preferred to grow up in the town or the country? Give your reasons.
- 3) Freddy has his 'keep' provided, (ie. free food and lodging) and is paid 2s.6d. a week. What does he do to earn this?
- 4) Why did Mr. Clegg's sons and daughters leave the farm? What other opportunities were open to them?

The Children's Charter 1912

The Story: The Rev. Pilling proposes to Charlotte, who is now teaching in the Higher Grade elementary school. She sees less of the Selby children than she would wish. Albert left school as soon as he was fourteen, and has been in trouble with the law. Alice's school attendance is poor. When Charlotte tackles their parents, she is challenged by Tom for her naivety. Doesn't she realise Victor and Sarah depend on Alice's help at home, and every penny Albert can scrounge? Charlotte takes Alice to Westhill to be properly trained in domestic service, and persuades Mr. Beale at the Co-op to offer Albert a steady job. And there is still Mr Pilling's proposal to be dealt with.

NOTES: Child welfare

Forty previous measures were brought together under the Children's Act of 1908 to protect children from cruelty, exploitation and neglect. In addition, those who broke the law were to be tried in private in separate juvenile courts. If an offence required a custodial sentence, it was to be served in a new remand home, not prison. Magistrates were empowered to place very young offenders and those guilty of trivial offences on probation, a new service partly-staffed by volunteers, eg. Sunday school teachers, or N.S.P.C.C. officers.

Physical health was improved by a wide range of efforts. Infant mortality was almost halved between 1900 and 1912, by milk dispensaries, maternity clinics, health visitors and reforms in midwifery. School meals could be provided out of a ½d rate to the poor (1906). School medical inspections

began in 1907. By 1912 there were grants for essential hospital treatment. Sports and games became part of the school timetable. In 1914 Child Care Committees were set up and it was being recognised that, as Fabian women had been urging, the State should be 'co-guardian' with parents of the nation's children.

Education

Since 1902, local education authorities had been entrusted with the task of providing what at the time was described as "a ladder from the elementary school to the university". Grants to grammar schools depended on 25% of the places being awarded on a scholarship basis to promising pupils from elementary schools, free of charge. Adequate secondary schools were to be built, to which parents could send children on payment of moderate fees. Important developments in evening classes and technical courses followed. None of this, however, helped families who could not afford to prolong the time in which children were prevented by education from earning their keep. The minimum leaving age was 12, providing pupils had passed the required elementary standards. Whatever their level of attainment, they could leave at 14. Many were 'half-timing', with partial exemption from school, so they could work half the day and help the family income with a part time factory wage.

FOLLOW-UP: Research: into conditions for young domestic servants/millhands/apprentice shop assistants.

Discussion: of how 12-year-olds might react to long working-hours today, and what would have to be given up.

Drama: an Edwardian school day. An ambitious project, needing imaginative preparation! Assume it is a school in a poor area, with some half-timers, some children receiving free meals, being inspected by the school doctor....an attendance officer can bring in a truant! Lessons should be formal, discipline rigid. Physical education should include marching and Swedish drill. A chance to read Rudyard Kipling, Walter De La Mare, Wells "Kipps", Grahame's "The Wind In The Willows", etc.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Would it be better for Albert and Alice if they could spend a few more years at school? Give reasons for your answer.
- 2) Do you think Charlotte is interfering or caring when she goes to see Victor and Sarah?
- 3) How might Bertha's future be affected by a free place at the Grammar School.
- 4) What should Mr. Pilling and Albert talk about next time they see each other?

The Right To Vote 1913

The Story: Charlotte, imprisoned for Suffragette activity, has been temporarily released after going on hunger-strike and being force-fed. Emily is outraged, and will not speak to her daughter. Maurice, John Pilling and Tom show different degrees of sympathy for the cause of votes for women. While Tom is speaking at a meeting, he hears that Sarah is gravely ill. When she dies, it seems 13-year-old Alice must care for the Selby menfolk. But Maggie, who has been living in Ireland since she married Patrick is worried about the troubles there, and decides to come home. Charlotte, re-arrested once her health improves, moved by what she knows of Sarah Selby's life, is determined to continue pursuing women's rights, but in future without breaking the law.

NOTES: The Suffragettes

Women had been claiming the right to legal and educational advancement for more than a generation, and political rights could not be withheld much longer. In 1903, Emmeline Pankhurst, supported by among others Keir Hardie, founded the Women's Social and Political Union. Local voting rights had been conceded since 1869 and 1888, and in 1907 women were allowed to sit on local councils. Despite the logic of extending this to Parliamentary elections, progress was slow, Liberal pledges made in 1906 were dishonoured, and Suffragettes grew impatient. The campaigning became noisy and violent, leading to arrest, imprisonment and the contentious practice of force-feeding hunger-strikers. Some public opinion

hardened against women who committed acts of criminal damage, and assault on MPs. In 1913, the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge) Act allowed for women whose lives were at risk from the starvation and physical torture they were prepared to undergo in prison to be released until their health was recovered. Then the law could pounce on them at will to complete their sentences. It was nicknamed the 'Cat and Mouse Act'. The right to vote in General Elections was to be granted to women over 30 by the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1918 - but after efforts of a very different kind.

Ireland

The long history of grievances over English oppression of the Irish had led to the Home Rule demand, which Liberals, dependent as they were on the Irish party for the passage of Bills through the Commons, were preparing to grant. By this time there were demands for total independence, funded in part by American Irish. Sinn Fein ('Ourselves Alone') was founded in 1905, as was Sir Edward Carson's Ulster Defence Council, determined on staying British. Both sides were arming themselves, and industrial unrest added to the tensions. By 1913, civil war seemed very likely to break out if the Home Rule bill was passed.

FOLLOW-UP: Creative Writing:

Tom's letter to Maggie telling her the sad news of Sarah's death.

Research: into the lives of Emmeline, Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst.

Group Work: posters and charts for the classroom wall. These could combine revision of the term's work on the living conditions of poor families, with the struggles of a poor mother, and slogans such as "Give Her The Right To Vote"

Fashion: cumulative projects can be extended. An interesting development was the restrictive hobble skirt, worn by many Suffragettes! (c. 1913).

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were John Pilling's feelings about what Charlotte had been doing as a Suffragette?
- 2) Why were some Trade Unionists afraid of women having equal pay with men?
- 3) What do you suppose made Alice feel she'd like to be a Suffragette?
- 4) Why does Maggie decide to leave Ireland and bring her young son Michael back to Bradley?

Over By Christmas 1914

The Story: On August Bank Holiday, as peace in Europe hangs in the balance, a garden fete is held in the grounds of the Holroyd house. When war is declared, Maurice rushes to enlist, his management of the mill being handed over to Alexander. Maggie and her small son, Michael, say farewell to Patrick, who is immediately called up. Albert's attempt to join the Army by adding two years to his age is frustrated, but he follows the progress of the war with a chart on his bedroom wall. The fighting is not over by Christmas. Emily Holroyd's nerves are finally shattered by the bombardment of Scarborough. Alexander has opened their home in Bradley to Belgian refugees. Charlotte is disturbed by mindless hate of all things German in Britain, but on Christmas Day in the trenches, Maurice is surprised by what seems to be a spontaneous truce.

NOTES: Germany had been amassing gold reserves and armaments, and training a conscript Army led by Prussian officers for several years. The Navy had been built up towards the same end, greater dominance in world trade and affairs. Rivalry was felt over British and French colonies, and relations with Russia were cool. At the outbreak of war, the Schlieffen plan, aimed at the capture of Paris, was set in motion. This meant entering Belgian territory, and Britain was a guarantor of Belgium's neutrality. Germany's Chancellor said Britain entered the war for the sake of a scrap of paper, but there was also the "Entente Cordiale" with France to make it inevitable. Germany's ally Austria-Hungary had been involved

in the Balkan conflicts of 1912-13, still largely unresolved, and the assassination of Austrian Arch-duke Franz-Ferdinand by a Bosnian revolutionary on 28th June 1914 provided an excuse to set the German war machine in motion.

The first months

Resistance by the Belgians enabled the British Expeditionary Force to take up its position, a delay the German military leaders hadn't expected. Both sides believed it would be a war of movement, reinforcing the idea that it would be over by Christmas. Resistance at Mons created another delay in the Schlieffen plan, and in September the Germans were driven back in the battle of the Marne. In October and November, a tenth of the British Expeditionary Force was destroyed at Ypres, but by this time winter was closing in. A system of trenches was started to hold the battlelines, and advance by either side made difficult by barbed wire, artillery fire, minefields and the weather.

FOLLOW-UP: For schools within easy travelling distance a visit to the Imperial War Museum, now or at the next half-term, would be valuable.

Drama: "Joining Kitchener's Army" - a family argues over whether or not one of the boys should enlist.

Painting: "Belgian Refugees" "Christmas Day In The Trenches 1914"

Creative Writing: Imagine waking up on a foggy December morning to

hear German naval guns bombarding the coast. Describe running past the seaside hotels of a popular holiday resort as they are pounded with shells and reduced to ruins.

Cumulative projects: Chapters in The Great War. Part One. The First Battles.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why have Alexander's European travels made him less enthusiastic than Maurice about fighting a war?
- 2) How does Albert's attitude to the war change between the outbreak in August and the following Christmas?
- 3) Why is Charlotte angry about Bradley people interrupting a concert and damaging a local shop.
- 4) Whose feelings about going to France do you sympathise with more, Alex's or Maurice's?

Called Up 1916

The Story: War casualties are appalling, Kitchener is dead, and the Conscription Act is in force. Albert is eighteen, and has gone to the Front. Charlotte is a V.A.D. in a War Hospital. Alexander is a Conscientious Objector, and receives rough treatment. Maggie, saddened by the news of the Easter Rising in Ireland, also dreads receiving a telegram about Patrick. Tom, working long hours down the mine, is exempt from the call-up, but worries about Freddy. At the Military tribunal, Freddy appears strong, willing to dig ditches for the Army, and no effort by John Pilling is enough to save him. John resolves to go to the Front as an Army chaplain, but is still in Bradley to befriend Maggie when the dreaded telegram arrives.

NOTES: The Conscription Act, 1916

This followed the Derby scheme for men aged 18 - 42 to attest their willingness to serve in the Forces on the understanding that bachelors would be called up first, and men in vital industries would be exempt. By January 1916, 650,000 had not attested, and conscription was forced on to an unwilling Government. Early conscientious objectors to it were severely treated, as Lloyd George believed in conscription, and was soon to become War Minister after Lord Kitchener's death by drowning just after the Battle of Jutland, June 1916.

Ireland, 1916

Home Rule had been suspended for the duration of the war. John Redmond's moderate Irish Nationalist

party, which had supported Britain's declaration of war with Germany, was being challenged by Sinn Féin. Sir Roger Casement was party to a conspiracy to stage an armed rebellion, with weapons purchased from Germany with American funds. He was arrested. The Easter Rising by Irish Volunteers in Dublin, 1916, was quickly suppressed. Rebel ringleaders were executed for treason. The rebels were not universally popular with the Irish, many of whom had menfolk on the Western front; but the executions fuelled outbreaks of violence in later years.

The Somme 1916

The British public was stunned by the losses incurred in twenty weeks from July to November of 1916 even though the actual numbers were kept secret. For many of Kitchener's 'New Army' of volunteers it was the first taste of battle. 400,000 British were killed. It was against this background that Military Tribunals were being held to hear appeals from conscientious objectors and others who hadn't responded to their call-up. Good resources for study of the Somme conflict are available, eg. eye witness accounts in "Cannon Fodder", A. S. Dolden, Blandford Press (Chs. 13 and 14) and "With A Machine Gun To Cambrai", G. Coppard, Imperial War Museum, (Chs. 20 - 22) both books being recollections of fighting 'Tommies', not war strategists. Contemporary documents are collected in "The Somme, 1916" Jackdaw No. 111.

FOLLOW-UP: Reading: War poems, eg. by Rupert Brooke, Wilfred

Owen, Siegfried Sassoon, Isaac Rosenberg, Edmund Blunden.

Drama: A Military Tribunal, where a C.O. argues his case./A Hospital Visit, a padre and a wounded soldier, nurses.

Creative Writing: Maggie's letter to Patrick, enclosing Michael's drawing/Patrick's last letter to Maggie from the Front. N.B. No military details, of course; these would be censored.

Group work: begin cumulative class projects on 'U'-boats; Zeppelins; Trench systems; Tanks; Artillery; The Royal Flying Corps. etc. (one topic to each group).

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why were Tom and Charlotte uneasy about Alexander's refusal to help the war effort?
- 2) What was the difference between absolute objectors, and those willing to do alternative service?
- 3) Do you think Freddy felt proud or afraid as he put on his Army Uniform?
- 4) Why do you suppose Rev. John Pilling decided to serve at the Front as an Army Chaplain?

The Right To Serve 1917

The Story: Maurice, surprised to have survived the war so long, has fourteen days leave. He is also surprised by changes in Britain: women tram conductors, railway and factory workers, even business women in clerical jobs. He finds Charlotte at the War Hospital, where Alice is working, too. Their jobs are more traditionally feminine, but just as exhausting. As a registered Conscientious Objector Alexander is working at the local hospital. In his spare time he runs the mill and also works for war victims' charities. Maggie has been promoted from weaving khaki, and is tackling a man's job as Chief Clerk. Maurice returns to Passchendaele. Some time later, among the convoys of wounded arriving at the hospital is a Sergeant with a story to tell which brings tragic news for both Charlotte and Alice before the official telegrams have arrived.

NOTES: Women in Wartime

The Ministry of Munitions was responsible for 3 million workers, 800,000 of whom were women, in over 200 emergency factories, as well as existing heavy industries traditionally staffed by men. Whereas 6,000 machine guns were made in 1915, over 120,000 were being made in 1918, an example of how economic planning and the use of 'dilution' unskilled labour could increase output. Shop stewards were given more authority in the running of factories, in exchange for co-operation over long hours and the scrapping of restrictive practices. Many women were even paid a man's rate for the job, making them wealthier than they

could have imagined before the war. By the end of the war, nearly 3 million women were working in industry, and domestic service was the main loser. 16,000 joined the Women's Land Army, and appeared in breeches and leggings. The W.A.A.C. was founded in 1916, and women relieved soldiers for more active service at the Front by training as Army cooks, chauffeurs, ambulance drivers etc. The Navy had its Women's Royal Naval Service. Most significant for post-war employment was the million increase in "white collar" jobs held by women, in commerce, banking or clerical work.

1917

Asquith had resigned the leadership of the Coalition Government the previous December, and Lloyd George was Prime Minister, thought to be 'the man who could win the war'. Successes were limited and short-lived at the Front; (Arras, Vimy, Messines, the Third Battle of Ypres, July - November, and the Battle of Cambrai failed to breach the Hindenburg Line effectively, and casualties were the worst of the war). **America** entered the war and had a million men in France by September 1918, but only nine divisions reached the front line and had no aircraft, tanks or artillery. The main U.S. contribution was in materials and war loans.

Russia: heavy losses and weakness of the Tsar's ministers, and secret German support for the Bolsheviks which brought Lenin to Russia in 1917, led to the October Revolution, and the withdrawal of this major ally.

The Peace Treaty of Brest Litovsk between Germany and Russia was to be signed in March 1918.

FOLLOW-UP: Painting: "Women In Uniform" - (a Land girl, a bus conductress, a W.A.A.C., a road sweeper, a railway porter?)

Creative Writing: "A Day In The Life of a V.A.D." / "The Mud of Passchendaele".

Music: learn some wartime songs, eg. "Roses of Picardy", "Keep The Home Fires Burning", "Tipperary", "Pack Up Your Troubles", "Goodbye-ee".

QUESTIONS

- 1) Which job open to Alice do you think is more important, caring for the wounded, or making munitions?
- 2) What made her want to change her job? Would you have felt the same?
- 3) What do you understand by the word "Heroism"? Is Maurice a hero? Is Maggie heroic in a different way? Is Charlotte heroic?
- 4) If you were Prime Minister, would you make sure women had the right to vote after the war? Give reasons for your answer.

The Need To Share 1918

The Story: Continuing U-boat attacks on shipping have caused severe food shortages, and at last the Government has introduced rationing. The Selby family is cheered when Albert, who has been wounded, is transferred to Bradley to convalesce, but Maggie has something on her conscience. At the Co-op, Mr. and Mrs. Beale get to grips with their customers' food cards. Victor is growing vegetables on his allotment. Bertha has joined the Land Army. Alice is now working in munitions. The Allied Armies are forcing a German retreat, and Albert is anxious to be back in action before the war is over. Then, to almost hysterical relief, church bells ring out news of the Armistice. Maggie can't celebrate. Her thoughts are too bitter. And Victor has caught the influenza which is sweeping the country.

NOTES: Rationing

Blockading supplies was a practice adopted by both sides in the war, as a means to weakening military and civilian resistance. British merchant shipping losses for 1917 had amounted to over 4 million tons, much of which was imported food. Haphazard efforts had been made to reduce the effect: limits were placed on restaurant meals, iced cakes were banned from canteens and cafes, 'meatless days' were recommended as acts of patriotism, and prices of basic foods, bread and potatoes, were fixed. But queues were long, shops were empty, and by 1918 the Government had to take proper control and introduce full-scale rationing. Customers had already registered with their particular shops for sugar

supplies. An 'individual' ration meant that people took their sugar with them when they went visiting. They were also used to 'Government' bread, made from mixed flours, although some found it hard and indigestible. Food cards for meat and groceries were issued, controlling 85% of foodstuffs, and shopkeepers cancelled coupons representing weekly allowances (eg. ¼lb butter, 1½ ozs.tea) as they were purchased. Field Marshal Douglas Haig's message to the war-weary in the spring of 1918 was that 'victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest'. This applied to civilians, as well as troops. It was small comfort to guess that German subsistence levels were rather worse.

Armistice

By August the Allies had broken through and were advancing, capturing prisoners, guns and equipment from a disaffected German Army. German commanders reached for President Wilson's 'Fourteen Points for Peace' to try and reach a settlement before they were forced to surrender. British and French commanders were reluctant to abandon the struggle on any terms other than those which would prevent Germany making war again. German soldiers were deserting, and turning to Bolshevik-style revolutionaries in Berlin. The Kaiser abdicated and fled to Holland. The Armistice was signed, and the war would be officially over on the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month. There was a strange silence on the battlefield at that moment. In Britain, especially in

the streets of London, there was a chaotic, jostling release of nervous tension, as crowds poured out of shops, offices, houses and factories to celebrate. But after a few days, reality set in, as people realised they would still be hungry, and cold from the lack of fuel, and victims of another wave of influenza as the winter approached.

FOLLOW-UP: Aim to complete projects on the Great War.

Drama: groups tending an allotment, or queuing for food, express their hopes and fears in 1918.

Painting: "Armistice Celebration" - this could be a collage, with each pupil contributing a figure waving a Union flag. A wounded soldier in 'hospital blue' should be included.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What difference had the war made to (a) Albert? (b) Victor? (c) Alexander?
- 2) In how many ways would life in Bradley be different after the war from how people lived in Edwardian times?

Epidemic 1919

The Story: Victor has died, and Maggie and Tom are now heads of the Selby family. The Holroyd property has to be shared between Charlotte and Alexander, who decide to sell Westhill to pay Death duties for Maurice, and set up a fund to rehabilitate ex-servicemen. It is likely that Charlotte will move to London to follow a career writing articles for 'The Clarion', a Socialist paper. Tom is not in favour of the idea, and discovers that she has no objection to marrying a coalminer. Both families are drawn close in vigil for Michael, who falls victim to the third wave of the influenza epidemic. To their relief, he recovers in time to be a guest at Tom's wedding to Charlotte.

NOTES: The World Epidemic, 1918-19

More people throughout the world died of influenza during the seven months of the epidemic than had been killed in over four years of the war in Europe. The estimated influenza death-toll was 30 million. It could not be explained entirely by conditions in the trenches, or poor diet at home, as countries with no involvement in the war were just as vulnerable. It was a mystery why the young and fit should suffer more than infants or the elderly, and why rich and poor should be equally affected. The three waves, July 1918, October 1918, and February 1919, caused disruption in normal services as even doctors and nurses took to their beds. There was no remedy apart from rest, warmth and aspirin, and even the least-affected patients felt severely ill for several days.

Medical Care

Health insurance covered only the wage-earner. Wives, children, the elderly and the self-employed would have to pay for a doctor's call, or medicines; (see Notes to Episode 6). But after the strains of the war years, the medical profession began to make new advances: There was to be a sharp drop in tuberculosis and diphtheria, and deaths from common ailments of childhood, such as measles. Research began into improved treatment of wounds; into shell-shock; into plastic surgery and the cure of tetanus. In 1922, insulin was discovered to be effective against diabetes. These are just examples of the new impetus. But the importance of free 'panel' doctoring to early diagnosis should not be overlooked. Workers were more likely to visit a doctor with new symptoms of disease if they didn't have to pay, and could be treated before their illnesses became critical.

Post-war politics

Lloyd George called a General Election soon after the armistice in a successful effort to secure a return of the Coalition he had led since late 1916. The emotional aftermath of the war raised hopes of building a land fit for heroes, of hanging the Kaiser, and making Germany pay reparations. Electoral reform had increased the number of voters to 21 million of whom 8½ million were women over the age of 30. Conscientious objectors were not allowed to vote. This became known as the 'coupon' election because anyone with a 'coupon' confirming that he supported Lloyd George and the

Coalition Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, did not have anyone of the other party standing against him. Although a few Liberals did stand against Coalition candidates the real opposition came from the Labour Party. It only won 59 seats, but with all the Conservatives and most of the Liberals supporting Lloyd George, now became the official Opposition. The Liberal Party never recovered from being split and never again formed a government of its own. Sinn Fein won more, but set up an independent Parliament in Dublin, refusing to sit at Westminster.

FOLLOW-UP: Research: into the history of a local hospital or infirmary/the fight against disease.

A classroom visit: by a retired doctor or nurse, or the son or daughter of someone involved in medical work in the inter-war years.

Group work: problem-solving, each group to tackle a topic under the heading "How To Get Back To Normal", eg. Demobilisation. Jobs For Ex-Soldiers. More Homes Needed. Peace In Europe. (etc.) and report back.

Creative writing: "Being Ill"

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why were many large family-houses sold after the Great War?
- 2) What were the main problems facing the Government at the beginning of 1919?

Hill-Climb 1920

The Story: One of the interests Albert acquired during his Army service was in motor cars. While convalescing from his wounds, he tried a range of designs, and has spent his gratuity on tools and materials for building a cycle-car. Alexander is a keen motorist, and lets Albert use his garage and workshop, eventually offering him a partnership in the production and marketing of light cars. Tom, encouraged by Charlotte, has a different ambition. Bradley Labour Party is selecting a candidate to contest the seat at the next General Election, and Tom's name has gone forward. Bertha scolds Albert for neglecting his job at the Co-op, and coming to work late and dirty. He has to road-test his car on a hill-climb before Alexander will back him. Both the car and Tom prove themselves able to meet their challenges.

NOTES: During the war, British motor manufacture almost stopped as firms went over to the production of military requirements. By 1920, most were back in business in a short post-war boom which managed to survive the following slump. Motoring was one of the growth industries of the 'twenties. As yet there was little in Britain to threaten American mass-production. Henry Ford's Model T was to sell a million in 1922 and double the figure in 1923. William Morris and Herbert Austin were preparing to offer cheap cars for family transport, and at the top end of the market, Bentleys and Rolls-Royces combined elegance with power, although the speed limit was still 20 m.p.h. In 1920 the first filling-station was opened by the A.A. at

Aldermaston. Motor-car licensing costs depended on the horse-power of the vehicle, (eg. 6½ h.p. - 12 h.p. = £3.3s; 26 h.p. - 33 h.p. = £8.8s. Over 60 h.p. = £42). This encouraged a search for light cars which could perform well with low h.p. engines. A driver's licence cost only 5s. and there was no need to take a test. Ex-servicemen began to find jobs as lorry-drivers or running motor buses to country areas not served by railways. Revival of interest in some of these routes between towns was to influence building programmes, and contribute to the unplanned 'ribbon development' of the twenties.

The Labour Party

Membership had risen to well over 3 million. In Britain there were nearly 8 million who were members of Trade Unions. Since MPs had been awarded salaries from the State, (1911) workers without independent means could afford to take seats in Parliament if they were elected. The party had received a quarter of the votes cast at the 'Coupon' election of 1918. Still a party of protest, not yet of potential government, the main concern was concentrated on unemployment in Britain's older, heavy industries. A radical solution was needed to housing shortages, and wartime control of industry had raised hopes of nationalisation rather than a return to private enterprise. Fears of Bolshevik influence and the doctrines of 'Red Clydeside' kept many workers loyal to the Liberal party in the early '20s; but this was to change with the economic slump, and cuts in public spending.

FOLLOW-UP: Research: Life stories of Morris and Austin.

Cumulative project: Motoring, Part 2. Vintage Cars. (see programme 3).

Drama: A selection committee of the local Labour Party interviews Tom Selby, to discover if he would make a good candidate.

Creative writing: Bertha's or Albert's account of a hill-climb in a cycle-car.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why do you think there was an increasing interest in motor sport in the 1920s?
- 2) Suggest the kind of jobs which might hold good prospects for ex-servicemen in 1920. Would you advise an unskilled man to try shipyard or steelworks at that time?
- 3) Is it unfair that Maggie should be kept on as Chief Clerk at Holroyd now that a returned ex-serviceman might need her job?

Roof-fall 1921

The Story: Tom has been saying since the war, the Government should have kept control of the mines and modernised them. An explosion at Bradley Colliery traps a dozen miners underground. They are rescued after an anguishing wait, but are due to be locked out the following week. Coal is fetching such low prices, and costing so much to produce, that pit owners try to cut wages. There are wage-cuts in other industries; Holroyds is on short-time, but Maggie is against strike action, believing that any wages are better than none. Alexander is looking for new industries to invest in. Tom and Charlotte plan a Clarion Club outing. On 'Black Friday', the support the miners hoped for from railwaymen and transport workers is called off. Bitterly disappointed, Tom realises the miners must stay out on strike alone unless hunger forces them back to work.

NOTES: Since the 'militant' days before the war, railwaymen and transport workers had formed with the miners a Triple Alliance to strengthen their bargaining power. This was put to the test, and broke down, on 15th April 1921 ('Black Friday'). There seemed no solution for the problems of the coal industry. The Sankey Commission of 1919 had recommended some form of nationalisation and condemned the old system of out-of-date methods, local wage agreements, poor living conditions in pit villages and the level of danger and hardship experienced by miners. Only state funds could achieve much-needed reform. But the Government was trying to survive an

economic depression, and repay its war-loans. British coal was costing more to produce than it could be sold for, in the face of foreign competition. To make it profitable, miners were expected to take home in real terms even lower wages than before the war, when even then most families lived below the poverty line. But they, at least, had jobs.

Hardship and unemployment

Benefit was payable to the short-term jobless, but no scheme had anticipated men being out-of-work for months or even years. In heavy industrial areas of Britain, no longer needed to supply the war machine, production was cut and there were few jobs for men back from the trenches. State benefit of 15s 0d a week to the unemployed did not take into account the size of his family. Prices (since the budgets studied in 'Round About A Pound A Week') had risen, as the following samples show:-

	Price, 1914	1919
Milk, fresh	4d a quart	11d a quart
Eggs	¾d each	5d each
Haddock	3d each	1s.2d each
Bacon hock	6d a lb.	1s.2d a lb.
Beef	2½d a lb.	11d a lb.
Tea	1s.2d a lb.	2s.4d a lb.

At the end of his period of entitlement to unemployment benefit, known as 'the dole', a man had to fall back on Public Assistance, still locally distributed via the Poor Law, financed from the rates. As the worst of the slump hit particular areas and by-passed others, the worst affected councils were driven into debt through trying to meet the demand, and the Government did little to help. The 'Geddes Axe' was cutting

spending on defence, education, and the much needed council housing.

FOLLOW-UP: Research: into the history of coal-mining in the 20th C. (applicable to mining areas in particular).

Drama: Men are trapped underground by a roof-fall. Fellow miners struggle to rescue them. Women wait anxiously at the pit head for news.

Charcoal drawings: "Miners at Work".
"A Pit Village".

QUESTIONS

- 1) What reasons can you give for the wage-cuts British workers faced in 1921?
- 2) What can you find out about Clarion, or Cinderella Clubs? What activities would you suggest if you were running one?

The Electric Light 1922

The Story: Michael is now a pupil at the Grammar School. He does his homework upstairs by candle-light. Maggie is renovating a second-hand uniform in the gaslit kitchen. The family decides it is time the house was wired for electricity. Tom, in the run-up to the General Election, is canvassing with Charlotte. Alexander has bought shares in Bradley Electrical Supply Company, and is investing in a celanese factory, and firms making cosmetics and light bulbs. An urgent order for Paris goes by air. Tom holds his last political meeting and the Election is held. The Selby home is bright with its new lighting. The new Member of Parliament for the Bradley constituency is Thomas Selby.

NOTES: The Electricity Industry

After the war, employment in electrical manufacturing doubled in ten years. It was recognised as the fuel of the future, and was an obvious subject for state ownership. Power was supplied by various public and private concerns serving different localities, even generating on different voltages, (ie. alternating current or direct current). Factories were beginning to use electricity, some town centres were lit by electricity, and assisted wiring schemes helped up to 10% of householders to install it in their homes. Demand went up for the cables, fuse boxes, transformers, and for all the appliances coming on to the market. A 'futuristic' all-electric house had been on show at the Ideal Home Exhibition in 1920 to demonstrate its labour-saving cleanliness. The National Grid was to be started by the Central Electricity Board in 1926, and

completed by 1933.

The Fall of Lloyd George

Conservatives who had supported Lloyd George in his leadership of the Coalition had begun to question some of his policies. In 1922, at a meeting at the Carlton Club, Baldwin predicted the disintegration of the Tory party unless the Coalition was ended. The following Election gave Conservatives an overall majority of 88. Labour won 142 seats at the expense of Liberals. Another, a year later, on the issue of trade protection as a means to halt unemployment, yielded 258 Tory seats, 191 Labour, and 158 Liberals. Clearly the opposition on major measures would outnumber the Government; Labour was the second largest party; and in January 1924, Ramsay MacDonald became Prime Minister of Britain's first Labour Government.

Ireland

Lloyd George, to try and reach a settlement of the Irish question, had secured agreement to the Treaty of London, 1921, guaranteeing dominion status to Northern Ireland, and creating the Irish Free State in the south, the border to be agreed 'in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants'. There were conflicts and difficulties ahead, but the Treaty established a fragile basis for peace for half a century.

Grammar schools

Among the disappointments of the Coalition was the axeing of proposals in the Fisher Education Act to extend schooling beyond the age of 14. Only one child in eight from an elementary

school went to a grammar school; only four in a thousand working-class children reached university.

FOLLOW-UP: Creative writing:

Michael Brady arrives in a 'time machine' in the classroom. He explains what electricity could do when he was at school, and is introduced to present-day home computers and video games.

Revision: the career of Lloyd George.

Cumulative project work: 'New Industries of the 1920s'.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why do you think Tom was elected to represent the people of Bradley in the House of Commons?
- 2) How is it possible for Maggie to afford electricity, when Victor and Sarah could hardly afford necessities ten years before?
- 3) What were the problems of obtaining an electricity supply in the early 1920s?

The Cat's Whisker 1924

The Story: Michael has taken on a newspaper round before school, and saved his earnings towards making his own crystal set. Albert helps him fix his aerial, and they hear Station 2LS broadcasting a silver band from the bottom of a coal mine. At the office, Alexander has a more expensive set, with batteries and valves, but, as Michael finds out, it has a tendency to leak acid. Tom is back in Bradley to face yet another Election, as the Labour Government has come under criticism and lost its Liberal supporters. In seeking good relations with Russia, the Prime Minister had risked being accused of sympathy towards the Bolsheviks. Party leaders make the first party political broadcasts, and Baldwin is the most persuasive. Tom, in a straight contest with the Tory, increases his total vote, but loses his seat. But he has reason to celebrate; Charlotte has given birth to a son.

NOTES: The British Broadcasting Company was formed in 1922, with the responsibility for providing a service to the nation independent of advertisers, Government or radio-equipment manufacturers interfering in programme content. Its income would be derived from licence fees, and a tax on the sales of wireless sets, of which there was beginning to be a wide choice. The General Manager was John Reith, whose influence set the standard of entertainment and educational programmes on offer to an ever-increasing public. The B.B.C. became a Corporation in 1926, and in those four years, licences increased from 35,000 to well over 2 million. Part of the reason for its success was

the rapid spread of good reception as, throughout 1924, a new regional relay station was opened each month. By summer 1925, the biggest radio station in the world was opened at Daventry, and 85% of the population could "listen in" if they had access to a wireless set. Schoolboy magazines described how to make a crystal set, the cheapest kind of wireless, and for the wealthy there were valve and battery sets in polished wooden cabinets.

As a concession to newspaper owners, who feared loss of sales, no news was broadcast before 7 pm and sporting events had their coverage limited to sounds of activity, with no commentary on what was happening, or who was winning. Sunday programmes tended to be serious, avoiding comedy, light music and popular talks. Children were soon enthusiastic about 'Children's Hour' daily at 6 pm and the team of B.B.C. 'Uncles' and 'Aunties'. A full account of the background to this episode is in 'The Birth of Broadcasting', Vol. 1, by Asa Briggs (OUP).

Labour Government January - November 1924

Much of the legislation was to retrieve cuts made earlier. Unemployment benefits were increased, educational cuts were restored, subsidies on council-house building were increased, and Agricultural Wages Boards were set up again. But there were strikes, including a transport strike, and suspicion that Labour would not take a strong enough line against Communism, fears brought to a head by the dubious 'Zinoviev letter'. An election defeat seemed

inevitable when 110 Liberals stood down to let Tories in and keep Labour out.

FOLLOW-UP: Group project: using a tape recorder, make a 'radio programme' of interviews with one or two visitors to the classroom who can remember being children in the 1920s. Each pupil can prepare a question. The programme might begin and end with dance music which listeners in the 'twenties' would hear through their headphones.

Creative writing: "The Pocket-money Wireless".

Cumulative project work: Add to "New Industries of the 1920s".

QUESTIONS

- 1) What difference would it make to people's interest in politics when party leaders could speak to them in their own homes?
- 2) What are the hobbies and interests of a boy or girl in the 1920s which can still be enjoyed today? Are there any new ones?

The Roaring 'Twenties 1925

The Story: Since Victor's death, Alice has been living in London, working in a factory making photographic and cinema film. Now she returns to Bradley, homeless and without a job, her wages have gone on the pleasures of 'The Bright Young Things'. Albert and Bertha face a decision; the old Co-op premises are to be sold, as a new Co-operative Society department store is opening in the town centre, and a new arterial road will run past Bertha's old home. Alexander suggests they should go into partnership with him, Albert running a garage and motor workshop, Bertha running a roadside cafe. Albert and Bertha are engaged to be married, and their party is enlivened by some of Alice's friends, who teach the sober residents of Bradley how to do 'The Charleston'.

NOTES: 'Flappers'

Perhaps as a reaction to the horrors of war, many young women threw off social conventions in the '20s, cutting their hair short, aiming to have boyish figures, and wearing skirts above the knee, rouge and lipstick, and the tight cloche hats which came into fashion. Their male escorts would take them unchaperoned to dances, in the raciest motor cars they could afford, and went in for new fashions themselves, notably 'Oxford bags'. There was an increase in cigarette-smoking and many caught 'the cocktail habit', all of which behaviour was calculated to shock their elders.

Sport and Entertainment

There was an increasing interest in all forms of sport, football and cricket heroes being topics of conversation

for boys, and tennis gaining in popularity as a social activity in which young men and women could take an equal part. It was an era of 'record-breaking' for airmen, channel swimmers, batsman's innings, etc., much encouraged by the popular press. Cinema-going was a major leisure activity, although the British film industry had been eclipsed by Hollywood. Mary Pickford and Rudolf Valentino starred in silent movies; 'talkies' had yet to be fully-developed. The London theatre could compete with American influence, offering revues and lavish musicals, as well as plays on serious and light-hearted themes. Popular musical taste welcomed jazz from across the Atlantic, although it had its critics among the older generation. The B.B.C. was prepared to broadcast it, and it was available on imported records to be played on portable gramophones; or young ex-servicemen could buy jazz instruments with their gratuities, and form jazz bands of their own. The 'Bright Young Things' were undoubtedly consumers, and there were new jobs to be found in catering for their tastes.

FOLLOW-UP: Cumulative project: "Fashion" - bringing this topic to a conclusion.

Dance: A local expert or member of staff might be able to teach the class how to do the "Charleston".

Drama: "Silent Movie". Charlie Chaplin's films are still sufficiently well-known to inspire comedy-mime which can be performed to suitable

piano accompaniment.

Creative writing: "Alice's Diary" "How to Organise a Tennis Party"

QUESTIONS

- 1) Maggie found fault with Alice on a number of things. Which do you think were the most important?
- 2) How has life changed for women the quarter of a century since Alice was born?
- 3) What do you remember of Albert's life since the beginning of the series?
- 4) What is (a) a saxophone? (b) cocktail? (c) an Eton crop?

The General Strike 1926

The Story: Michael has no newspaper round - no papers. There's no motor-bus to take him to school. The country is paralysed by the first General Strike. Albert and Bertha are to be married in nine days' time, and Mr. and Mrs. Beale, who retired to Bridlington, may not be able to get to the wedding. The electricity is cut off periodically and the gas pressure is low, and Bertha is trying to bake her wedding cake. Alexander and Maggie break the strike by working in the empty mill on a prestige rush order for tennis and cricket flannels. Tom is back in Bradley to help the T.U.C. Council of Action, bringing Charlotte and their little boy Freddy, to stay at the Westhill Hotel, the Holroyd's former home. Albert enrolls as a Special Constable, and everyone listens to the B.B.C. Strike bulletins. As workers drift back and wedding plans go ahead, Tom is disappointed at the collapse of the strike, but happy to toast the bride and groom at the reception, when they have plenty to look forward to in the future.

NOTES: The General Strike

Again, the prospect of wage-cuts and longer hours for miners prompted a strike, but this time, unlike 'Black Friday', there was a national strike in sympathy. The problem had been growing for some time; in 1925, Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had returned Britain to the Gold Standard. This was to restore Britain's position as the financial centre of the world, but also made British goods more expensive to foreign buyers. Coal exports fell. The price of coal affected most industries. A.J. Cook, the miners' leader insisted

there would be 'Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day'. The Government provided £10 million to subsidise miners' wages while the Samuel Commission looked for a way out. The Report recommended improvements in the future, but wage-cuts for the present. The subsidy ended on 30th April 1926, and the miners went on strike next day.

The General Strike began on May 4th, when the country was brought to a standstill. The T.U.C. planned to bring workers out in two massive groups, with transport workers, railwaymen, printers, dockers, and other powerful unions leading the way, to be followed by a second group if the Government did not respond. In effect, even those not called out on strike immediately might as well have

been, as without transport they couldn't all get to their workplaces, and if they did, the power was cut. But as the days went by, the strike broke down, and the first group started going back to work before the second had been called out on strike. After nine days, the T.U.C. called off the action, and the miners alone stayed out until the following Autumn.

Government arrangements

There had been preparation to maintain supplies and services, and these were put into effect. The Navy manned power stations, troops moved food convoys, undergraduates volunteered to drive buses and trains, and ordinary citizens were equipped with batons and armbands as Special

Please return this coupon in an envelope to:—

MICHAEL L. SCARBOROUGH
SENIOR EDUCATION OFFICER
YORKSHIRE TELEVISION
THE TELEVISION CENTRE
LEEDS LS3 1JS

Constables to keep law and order if there was any threat of violence. The B.B.C. was allowed to give news bulletins throughout the day, and the Government's position was published in a special newspaper 'The British Gazette', which had a better circulation than 'The British Worker', the voice of the T.U.C. In the final analysis, people seemed not to want a direct challenge to the elected government by the Unions, any more than they had found the House of Lords' challenge acceptable before the war. The Labour movement concentrated on increased political activity and gained more seats in the Commons, topping the poll in 1929.

FOLLOW-UP: Group Drama: a strikers' picket tries to halt the progress of a blackleg bus. The passengers get off to protest. Reasoned arguments express the views of both groups, in the effort to prevent violence.

Mounting of display: for an exhibition of work done over the past two terms.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did it seem reasonable to many Trade Union members to strike in sympathy with the miners?
- 2) Why did it seem reasonable to many volunteers to try and make sure the strike had little long-term effect?
- 3) Are there any lessons to be learned from the events of 1902 - 1926 which can help us solve our problems today?

This series of programmes has been approved by the Educational Advisory Council of the Independent Broadcasting Authority and by educational advisory bodies of the Independent Television Companies. Please send any

comments on the programmes or requests for further information to the Education Officer at the appropriate address.

East of England
Anglia Television
Anglia House, Norwich NR1 3JG
 Borders and Isle of Man
Border Television
Television Centre, Carlisle CA1 3NT
 Midlands
Central Independent Television
Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2JP
 Channel Islands
Channel Television
The Television Centre, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
 North East Scotland
Grampian Television
Queen's Cross, Aberdeen AB9 2XJ
 Lancashire
Granada Television
Manchester M60 9EA
 Wales and West of England
HTV West
TV Centre, Bath Road, Bristol BS4 3HG
 Central Scotland
Scottish Television
Cowcaddens, Glasgow G2 3PR
 South of England
Television South
Television Centre, Northam, Southampton SO9 4YQ
 South West
Television South West
Derry's Cross, Plymouth, Devon PL1 2SP
 London
Thames Television
Thames Television House, 306-316 Euston Road, London NW1 3BB
 North East
Tyne Tees Television
The Television Centre, City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 2AL
 Northern Ireland
Ulster Television
Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast BT7 1EB
 Yorkshire and Lincolnshire
Yorkshire Television Ltd.
The Television Centre, Kirkstall Road, Leeds LS3 1JS

Teacher's Reports on Broadcasts
 Reports from teachers are immensely valuable to the producers and play an important part in programme evaluation and future planning. We would welcome more reports from teachers. If you are willing to send us your comments on the programmes please send the attached reply-paid card.

ORDER FORM BLACK & WHITE PRINTS

The photographs on the inside front and back covers are available for purchase as quality hand-made black and white photographic prints. The prints are individually priced at £2.95 including VAT, post and packing.

Name _____

Address _____

When ordering please make sure to enclose an official order or cheque made payable to:
YORKSHIRE TELEVISION LTD.
 and return to the address overleaf.

Please Tick (✓) Numbers Reqd.	Quantity Reqd.	Price Each	Total
1		£2.95	
2		£2.95	
3		£2.95	
4		£2.95	
5		£2.95	
6		£2.95	
7		£2.95	
8		£2.95	
9		£2.95	
10		£2.95	
11		£2.95	
12		£2.95	

Grand Total £

Please allow 28 days for delivery.



7. CHAPEL ON SUNDAY: 1903
George and Emily Holroyd are on their dignity as millowners, and young Charlotte and Alexander are persuaded to drive home in style from their chapel going.



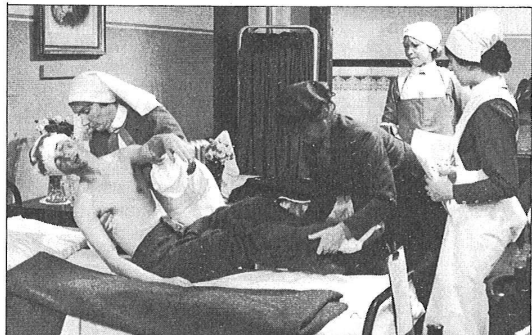
9. THE PEOPLE'S BUDGET: 1909
A worker at the Holroyd's mill joins hundreds of Bradley people at the mules which bring work to Holyroyds and Selbys alike.



11. HILL CLIMB: 1920
Alexander Holroyd's money and Albert Selby's brains mean the families can jump on the bandwagon of the burgeoning motor car industry.



8. HOME FROM THE WARS: 1902
A street photographer poses the Selby family in the yard of their back-to-back house, formality between the washtub and the mangle.



10. THE RIGHT TO SERVE: 1917
Holroyds and Selbys join forces in the military hospital as wounded soldiers return from the front and war becomes a reality to the people of Bradley.



12. IN THE COUNTRY: 1911
Mr. and Mrs. Beale and their daughter Bertha take a proprietary pride in their Co-operative shopfront, provisions subject to availability.

These photographs can be purchased from YTV - see the coupon opposite



**YORKSHIRE
TELEVISION**



Project supported by

Midland Bank